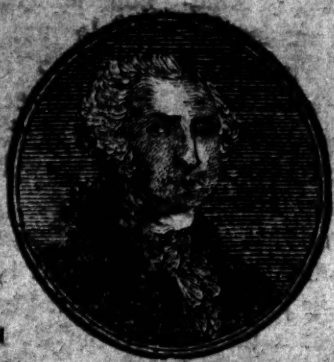


# Alexandria Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



VOL. 1.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1801.

[No. 45.]

### CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION of the *Alexandria Advertiser* AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

### For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,  
COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different sizes, late from Amsterdam,  
German, London, blister and Crowley steel  
Sugar in hogheads and barrels  
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings  
Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of different sizes  
Clover seed and plaister of Paris  
Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the barrel  
Fine and coarse Salt  
Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw151

### Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil  
50 boxes Florence do.  
20 do. Castile soap  
60 do. dipt candles  
30 do. mould do.  
80 do. Havana segars  
60 barrels East & West-India sugars  
Hyson, suchong and bohea teas  
4th proof Barcelona brandy  
Writing and wrapping paper  
China assorted in boxes  
Russia duck and cordage  
A variety of shoes and foal leather  
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few  
Pieces of handsome furniture.  
January 28. eo

### FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,  
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,  
Hard Soap by the box,  
Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,  
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,  
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,  
Tobacco in kegs.

Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.

1st mo, 26,

eo2m

Report of the Select Committee, to whom were referred Mr. Nicholas's proposed amendments to the constitution in relation to the mode of electing a President and Vice-President, and members of the House of Representatives.

(Concluded from our last)

The vacation of a ballot, composed of sound and defective votes, ought to be the result of uniform principles; it ought to take place on all occasions where a discrimination cannot be made, or on none. Not to vacate such ballot, but to permit the election of a chief magistrate to be carried on any occasion, by the aid of one or more defective votes, would be to hazard, in a most eminent degree, the peace of the union. It is of the last importance to the happiness of the people of the United States, that a complete conviction should prevail, at all times; that the person who may be elected chief magistrate of the union, has been really elected by electors duly and really appointed by those having competent authority for that purpose. It were painful to anticipate the consequences which would too probably attend a disputed election to the Presidency; those consequences might be more calamitous than can be foreseen.

A mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, which might at once combine the expression of the public sentiments of the people of the respective states, with a due appointment of the electors for that important purpose, is a discovery greatly to be desired; that such mode may be found, under the present provisions of the constitution of the United States, and will be discovered by the good sense of the American people, when aided by further experience, is confidently hoped. Under such circumstances, to adopt exclusively the mode proposed by the first resolution referred to your committee, might not only preclude the advantages of further experience, and the adoption of a more eligible mode, but might tend to perpetuate, as well as to render more frequent the occurrence of those exceptionable incidents which have been before suggested, and for which it is difficult, if not impracticable, to find adequate and convenient means of prevention or remedy.

These considerations induce your committee to prefer the existing provisions of the constitution of the United States, to the change proposed by the first of the resolutions referred to them.

In relation to the second resolution referred to your committee, they report that the objects directly contemplated therein, are already within the limits of the legislative authority of the government of the United States. To convert a constitutional provision for the exercise of legislative authority, to which recurrence may be had at all times, and under which such modifications may be introduced, from time to time, as the public good and convenience may require, in the ordinary

forms of legislation, into a specific constitutional prescription, seems to be both superfluous and inconvenient.

The adoption of the plan proposed in the second resolution, would also, in the opinion of your committee, indirectly tend to withdraw from the government of the United States, its existing controul over the appointment of one of its most essential branches, and to vest that authority exclusively in the state governments. Such arrangement might produce consequences not contemplated, and too unpleasant to be anticipated. Your committee therefore conceive it to be inexpedient to adopt the proposed change on this subject, and submit the following resolutions to the consideration of the house.

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to change the constitution of the United States, in the manner proposed by the first of the aforesaid resolutions, in relation to the election of the president and vice president of the United States.

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to change the constitution of the United States, in the manner proposed by the second of the aforesaid resolutions, in relation to the election of members of the house of Representatives of the United States.

### Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.  
(Continued.)

Mr. Rutledge had not intended to have raised his voice on the present occasion, nor should he now trouble the committee if it was not for the purpose of giving correction to some mis-statements which had been made by the honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson.) In recapitulating the evils and mischiefs which had resulted from the sedition law, he had mentioned as facts some of the tales of detraction and falsehood which had been very generally circulated, and which, owing to popular delusion and credulity had been very generally believed. The first in order was a pathetic history of a printer, who, as we are told, was a martyr to this law, and pursued under it to death. Mr. R. had often heard and read of the case of Adams, the printer, who, it was stated in the most of our public prints, as it was this day stated by the honorable member from Maryland, had been prosecuted under the sedition act, thrown into a damp sickly dungeon, where, loaded with chains he had died. In the course of the last summer, I happened to be in Boston, and after enquiring about this business, I learned the following facts: that a printer of the name of Adams, had been prosecuted at common law, in the state court of Massachusetts, for a libel against the senate of that commonwealth, and had

died some time after he was released from gaol. So that the sedition law had nothing to do with this case; the proceedings were under a state law and in a state court, and the story which the gentleman from Maryland believed to be a fact, and which had been mentioned as one in many of our papers, turns out, upon investigation, to be a fiction—a mere opposition trick practised for the purpose of injuring the government. He had given to the committee the history he had received at Boston, of this transaction but his friend near him, who is the representative of that city, had just now interrupted him, to say the latter part of the narrative was incorrect, for the printer is still living: so that the victim we just now saw in a foul dungeon, loaded with chains and dead, it now appears is alive. Thus much for the history of the printer. After having been told of his prosecution under the sedition law and dying in gaol, we were reminded of the hard sufferings of a member of this honorable house—the respect due to all its members forbids making comments upon this case. The trial of Cooper, at Philadelphia, was adverted to by the honorable gentleman, (Mr. Nicholson) who had made an implicit charge of cruelty on the judge, for having refused leave for taking the testimony of the president of the United States. What motives governed the decision of the bench he could not say; but many very strong reasons present themselves why the request ought to have been resisted, and why the chief magistrate should not be drawn from place to place as a witness in courts of law. In the case of Cooper, it was believed at the time, and afterwards known, that his object in soliciting the attendance of the president was merely to perplex the court and induce a postponement of his trial. This was proved by his conduct to many members of this house—so many of them had been summoned by him, as witnesses, that congress was obliged to adjourn to enable them to attend the court, where, after remaining from ten to three o'clock, they were told, upon the judges proposing to have them sworn, that they would not be wanted. This was the conduct of Mr. Cooper, whose trial he attended, and which he could say with great confidence, as many honorable members who now heard him, also attended, was one of the fairest and most deliberate that ever was had. As the gentleman from Maryland had been mistaken in his facts, Mr. R. deemed it important to correct his misstatement, inasmuch as it is highly desirable to keep the public correctly informed of public proceedings, and to undeceive the people of errors, into which they have been led by the tales of rumour. In governments like ours, where all political power is derived from the people, and whose foundations are laid in public opinion, it is essential that the people be truly informed of the proceedings, the motives and views of their constituted authorities; it is the duty of



the latter to keep in a state of purity the channels of public information, and to make liable to exemplary punishment, malicious persons, who, by wantonly disseminating unfounded suspicions, impose upon the understandings, enflame the passions and mislead the judgments of their fellow-citizens. In a republican government, where public opinion rules every thing, it is all important that truth should be the basis of public information. Government, which is the preservative of the general happiness and safety, cannot be secure if falsehood and malice is to rob it of the confidence and affection of the people.

Although my sole motive for rising, said Mr. Rutledge, was to correct the misstatements of the gentleman who had preceded me, yet as I am up, I will trouble the committee with a few remarks upon the observations which have been heard from the other side of the house.

An hon. member from Kentucky, (Mr. Davis) in a speech in which more acrimony was exhibited than he usually displayed, had painted in very vivid colors, the evils to be entailed upon us by the re-enacting of this law; but after recapitulating them, had concluded with saying *he had nothing to fear from it, because he was an honest man.* If, sir, honest men have nothing to apprehend from this measure, whence all this clamor against it, and wherefore all this fear and horror? Why sound the tocsin, and why agitate the country, when *honest men* have nothing to fear? If this law, which subjects men to a punishment who publish false, scandalous, and malicious writings against the government, *with intent* to defame and to bring it into disrepute; and men who stir up sedition and excite unlawful combinations in the United States; and men who encourage the hostile designs of a foreign nation; I say if a law which constitutes these things, crimes, and which gives to the accused a trial by jury, and gives him the privilege of giving in evidence the proofs of the matter contained in the libel, if such a law cannot, in the opinion of those who oppose it, produce inconvenience to *honest men*, I cannot believe that gentlemen are very much in earnest who so warmly deprecated its renewal; the renewal of a law under which no man can suffer who is not convicted, by a jury, *of the intention* to disturb the public repose. The honorable member from Kentucky had again introduced, his favorite figure, and told us the sun of federalism would shortly go down: he had added that quite a new order of things would be introduced, and said triumphantly, every thing will be burnt up, and we will begin anew.—Sir, the sun of federalism will not decline; in spite of the whimsies of reformers, our federal fabric will still endure;—altho' its structure may seem rude and gothic to theoretical and experimental gentlemen, the great body of our citizens will cherish and support it; in stormy and tempestuous times it has sheltered their property and protected their independence, and they will suffer no rude hands to violate it. Our federal fabric will not be dissolved, sir; and I trust we shall tenant it with a practical gentleman who will have judgment, taste and genius enough to anticipate its usefulness, and nerve enough to preserve its integrity. Of the threatened conflagration and new order of things, I am not afraid. During the rage in this country of the Gallic mania, the friends of the government had much cause for apprehension; but thank God, sir, the sea-

son has passed away, & the people of America will profit from the awful and mournful lessons they read in the modern history of Europe; they will firmly resist the adoption here of theories, the practice of which in other countries, under the imposing names of reform and improvement, have produced subversion and ruin.

Respecting the constitutionality of this law, I will only observe that our judiciary (and they are the only appropriate judges of its constitutionality) have decided, and repeatedly decided, that it was constitutional. An honorable gentleman from Virginia, has told us that a more high and respectable tribunal, *the people*, had declared it unconstitutional. Sir, I am not so good a democrat, nor so diffident of myself, as to have recourse to the people on the passage of every law to enquire of them if it be constitutional. As a legislator it is sufficient for me, that with the best understanding I can obtain of the constitution, I take care not to violate it, and to know that if through error of judgment, I travel beyond the sphere of the constitution, my errors will immediately be checked by a mould and barrier which cannot be overleaped. If any proceeding of the legislature be unconstitutional, I have the consolation of knowing the judiciary will declare it so; and to the decisions of our venerable, and profoundly learned judges, I look up for information whenever the constitutionality of a law is questioned, and not to the resolutions of popular and tumultuous meetings. If upon every constitutional doubt, we are to have recourse to the people, there is an end to representative government. We have been told this law was odious to the people, and that they had declared their execration of it: sir, the truth of this position seems to me more than problematical; I will never estimate the sentiments of the American people by the opinions expressed in some sections of the people; as a representative of the whole, I am not to be governed by the will of a part; and the discontent displayed in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, cannot convince me that the people throughout the United States were discontented with this law—the truth is, sir, that in those sections of our country where clamors have been raised against this law, every thing is disliked and every thing is abused which emanates from the federal government.

But respecting this law we have evidence of its not being disliked by the people generally. I refer to the calls made by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky on those of all the states respectively for reprobation of this law, & to all of them having refused or neglected to do so. I regret that this law is odious to the people of Virginia. I would wish that every act of the government was approved by every citizen of the country, if such a thing were possible, but I know this to be impossible, in a free government. I am too well acquainted, sir, with the character of man, to expect unity of sentiment among the people of this country respecting the conduct of a government under which every man has the privilege of expressing unreservedly whatever he thinks on political subjects. As reasonably may we expect the same capacity of intellect from every man in the community, as that all men in it should think alike on any one political subject. A diversity of sentiments among men is incidental to our nature and expressing this difference of opinion is an illustration of our political freedom. If any

honorable member of this house supposes the people are contented in those countries where no popular murmurings are heard, he deceives himself: their silence is the silence of the grave, and they are silent because they have not the power of complaining.

We have been told by the gentleman before me from Maryland that a virtuous administration had nothing to fear from slander and falsehood; that if things said are not true, the saying of them cannot injure. Can this, sir, be his deliberate opinion? Is he justifiable with his knowledge of the world in making this assertion? Does he not know that virtue does not form an impenetrable shield against the arrows of slander? He must know that calumny is too subtle to be warded off by the mantle of innocence. He must know that continued defamation will at length fully the fairest reputation, and throw suspicion on the purest conduct. I say the honorable gentleman must know these things; he knows it from the experience of the world, he knows it also from his own experience as a member of the learned profession. He knows that actions for slander are brought and sustained in our state courts at every term. Would he say to a client who had been robbed of the fairest heritage of man, his good name; whose head had been pillowed with thorns, and whom foul calumny had stretched on the bed of torture, would he say to him, if you are innocent of these charges they will not be believed—the innocence of a mind conscious of its own rectitude will blunt and render harmless the arrows of slander; will make them recoil on the calumniator. No, sir, this would not be his language nor his conduct, but he would make high demands of indemnification for the injury done to his constituent in attempting to derive him of his good name, the loss of which makes man poor indeed. I know that such would be his course of conduct; for the high value he places on the high reputation he very deservedly sustains would make him pursue this course. His veneration for the liberty of the press would not make him tolerate its licentiousness. He knows this demands a corrective wherever they have presses, but more than any where else under a government so peculiarly constructed as ours is, and where if calumnies are unrestrained, they will produce convulsions which will not only be injurious to its prosperity, but destructive of its existence.

In answer to what has been repeatedly said about the discontents of the people, I again say that for myself I am not displeased by the ebullitions of discontents which are occasionally displayed in some sections of our country; for I regard them as high evidence of the freedom of my country, where any man who is dissatisfied with any of the acts of the government, may unreservedly express his disapprobation, knowing there is none to make him afraid if he employs the language of truth, or publishes what he believes to be truth.

(To be Continued)

FRIDAY, January 30.

Mr. Harper proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider as to the expediency of amending the naturalization laws, so as to suffer such foreigners to become citizens as had neglected to give the legal notice, whereby they were precluded from the benefit of the law of 1794, by that of 1798. The resolution, after being amended so as to

include those who had not given notice at all—who had resided a sufficient time in the country, and to instruct the committee to consider the propriety of repealing the law of 1798, was agreed to, and five members appointed.

The bill to incorporate a Mine and Metal Company, was read a third time and passed.

Yeas 50.

Nays 40.

A message was received from the President, enclosing a report and a series of documents from the Commissioners of the City of Washington, up to the 28th of January, instant. It was referred to the committee appointed some days since on this subject.

The resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Bayard to adopt measures preparatory to the election of a President by the House of Representatives, was called up, but on the suggestion of some members, as to the propriety of its being a joint act of both houses, it was postponed.

Mr. Bayard proposed a resolution to meet the event of no constitutional choice (of the concurrence of nine states) being made—That the house should continue to ballot again, immediately; and if not then decided, from day to day until a choice is made. Laid on the table.

Several petitions were presented and referred. Adjourned.

### Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, at the corner store, opposite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholesale and retail, for Cash and Produce:

#### Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains  
do. Frizes  
do. Kerseys  
White, yellow and green Flannels  
do. do. do. Baizes  
Rose and drail Blankets  
Durants, Camblets and Wildboars  
Ruffs and Antitoors  
Cotton and linen Checks  
Kerseys and Swandowns  
Velvets, Thicksets and Cords  
A handsome assortment of Dimities  
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose  
do. silk do.  
Black Crape  
White and black silk and beaver Gloves  
Modes, Sattins and Perfians  
Sewing Silks  
Calicoes and Chintzes  
Russia Sheet and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaster of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sundry Mill Irons—The owner is requested to take them away.

January 31.

FOR SALE,

#### A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2.

ee18†



NEW-YORK, January 26.

On Saturday evening arrived in town on their way to Washington, five Indian Chiefs, viz. Red Jacket, and three others of the Seneca Nation, and Saucorela, of the Tuscarora Tribe, accompanied by Mr. Jasper Parish, their Interpreter. The main object of their visit to Congress is, we learn, to obtain satisfaction for the death of two Indians, who were shot last August, in cool blood, by two United I. rishmen. There is some other difference to adjust, respecting the conduct of the surveyor employed by the Holland Land-company, who, it appears, in running the line, has taken in land which was not ceded to the Company. These Indians left town yesterday at 2 o'clock.

Arrived, sch'r Rising Sun, Dawson, Bermuda.

Cleared, Ugenia, Fitch, Bermuda; brigs Mary, Nicholls, Sligo; Integrity, Crow, Jamaica; sch'r's Resolution, Henry, N. Orleans; Nancy, Foster, Nova-Scotia.

The sch'r Rising Sun, belonging to G. Mumford, has a valuable cargo of cocoa and hides—She was twice captured on her passage to the Spanish Main, and cleared—She is abandoned to the underwriters. Just before the schooner left Bermuda, the sch'r Polly of Baltimore, and sloop Union of Newburyport, bound to French ports were carried in there and condemned.

Brig Clío, Bourne, of this port, lost her masts and bowsprit, in the Texel on the 9th Nov. last, and drove ashore.

MESSRS. LANG & CO.

*As depredations on our commerce by the British subjects have not ceased in the West-Indies—and as our merchants are often embarrassed to know what measures they ought to pursue to regain property illegally captured—some extracts from an address on this subject, by SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. late agent for American claims in London, on the first of August 1798, will, no doubt, be highly acceptable to your readers; and which, it is believed, will prove useful to many sufferers by British captures.*

EXTRACT.

It is now generally known through the United States, that all appeals from the sentences of British courts of vice admiralty, legally constituted, must be entered and prosecuted in England. That regularly the appeal should be there entered, within nine months of the date of the sentence in the vice-admiralty court—where a claim has been made, and in twelve months where no such claim was made.

In too many instances the parties have unfortunately thought it sufficient to enter their appeals in vice-admiralty courts under a persuasion that by this means their right to prosecute the same in the high court of appeals, was secured. With many this proved a most costly error.

The effect of such a step, amounts only to a formal notice of an intention to prosecute the appeal in question. In every cause of appeal from the sentence of a legal vice-admiralty court, the inhibition should be extracted from the registry of the high court of admiralty in London, within a year of the date of the sentence, appealed from. To this rule the lords of appeal have of late very rigidly adhered. Several recent cases have occurred in which claimants by accident or a want of information, have been prevented from entering their appeals in London, within the time

prescribed by law, have lost the right and been refused the liberty of appealing.

But great care should be taken by claimants to set forth under oath or affirmation, clearly and fully those circumstances which have operated to prevent their obtaining from the registry of the high court of admiralty in London an inhibition, within the nine or twelve months (as the case may be) from the date of the sentence of the vice-admiralty court.

Such of my fellow citizens as have suffered by recent captures, and such whose property may in future be captured by British cruizers, should with the least possible delay, after receiving advice of the capture or condemnation of their property, write to their agent or correspondent in London, relating as distinctly as they can from the information transmitted them.

1. The name of the vessel captured, and her master

2. Of the owner or owners of the same, with a clear account of the property, claimed, that has been illegally condemned.

3. The name of the captor.

4. And (as nearly as can be ascertained) the substance of the decree of the vice-admiralty court.

This information will always be sufficient to obtain an inhibition, and to secure the entry of an appeal—after which the parties as opportunities present may procure authentic copies of the proceedings of the court below, and transmit them to their agent in London.

In order to obtain those copies of proceeding before the vice-admiralty court the lords of appeal hold it necessary that the persons applying for the same, should tender payment for them; otherwise, the registers of the different courts are not bound to deliver the copies required.

It is necessary to observe, that what has been said above is applicable only to appeals from the sentences of vice admiralty courts legally constituted. Where proceeding have been had before a court without authority (such as the one now held at Cape N. Mole, by the pretended Judge Cambauld) no appeals lies. The proceedings in such cases are considered as void, and the parties must institute their claims in the high court of admiralty in London. There is no previous time limited for making such claims, but the interest of the parties will naturally dictate every degree of expedition that is practicable. The copies of proceedings before such court are not indispensably necessary but they may prove useful. Every kind of proof in the possession of the claimant, legally authenticated, should be forwarded to London with the least delay possible.

To the FURTHER PROOF that is frequently ordered by the high courts of admiralty and of appeals, and that may be directed by the board of commissions, the earliest and most particular attention should be given. It is not usual for the British Courts of Admiralty to specify the nature or degree of the further proof required.

They leave this to the judgment of the claimant and his council. If dissatisfied with the further proof, they not unfrequently required still further proof. In cases of this kind the claimant should, without delay, furnish the best evidence in his power. We should send duplicates and triplicates of this evidence, duly authenticated, by different conveyances and should satisfy himself that one of these copies had been received by the agents and put into his proctor's hand. His proctor

should be directed to submit it to council, and have its deficiencies (if any should exist) distinctly pointed out. The claimant should be advised of these immediately, and should supply them, if in his power, by the first conveyance.

Early provisions should also be made for defraying the heavy expences that attend the prosecution of a suit in the British court of admiralty.

The usual cost in a suit before the court of admiralty are from £ 150 to 200, and in the court of appeals from £ 250 to 300, sterling. Of these sums the proctors expect an advance from 1-3 to 1-2 and when a decree is obtained, a settlement of their entire bill.

## Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, January 31.

### TOWN-MEETING.

An adjourned meeting was held last evening at the Court-House in this town, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of the exclusive jurisdiction of the District of Columbia being assumed by Congress. We have not been favored with an official copy of the resolutions offered and entered into on this occasion; but conceive it a duty we owe our fellow-citizens to give them the substance of the proceedings, at far as we could collect and our memory retain.

*Resolved*, That it is unjust and inexpedient, for Congress to assume an exclusive jurisdiction over the District, until the people are assured of a Representative in that body.

*Resolved*, That the bill lately reported to Congress, for the Government of the District of Columbia, is not calculated to produce any good effect to the people of the said district, and is in express contradiction to some of their most important rights.

Francis Peyton, Abraham Faw, Archibald M'Clellan, John Love and Walter Jones, jun. were appointed a committee to draught a Memorial, stating the opinion of the people within the District, West of the Potomac, on the expediency of the assumption of jurisdiction over the same, and stating their objections to the bill lately reported, and to have the same published and transmitted to Congress.

*Resolved*, That among other objections to the said bill, the committee be instructed to urge the extension of the right of suffrage.

The meeting was adjourned to until Monday evening next, at six o'clock, when the committee are to report their Memorial for consideration and adoption.

\* We understand that the extension contemplated is an universal suffrage, without respect to qualifications.

The General Assembly of this Commonwealth adjourned on Friday the 23d inst. During the session they passed 70 acts—amongst which is an act to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates to sums not exceeding ten dollars.

The President has nominated Roger Griswold Secretary of War.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that the sea-ports of Spain are at this time afflicted with a contagious disease of a very malignant na-

ture, which without great precaution may be brought into this Commonwealth: have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue a proclamation, enjoining all vessels coming into any ports of entry and delivery in this Commonwealth, to perform quarantine for the term of twenty days at the usual quarantine ground of such ports respectively. And I do most strictly enjoin the superintendants of quarantine at the several ports within this Commonwealth, to execute the injunction hereby imposed, according to the law, with diligence and fidelity.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed, at Richmond, this twenty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-fifth.  
JAMES MONROE.

### ALEXANDRIA PRICE CURRENT.

	Dolls	Cts
Superfine flour, per barrel	11	
Fine do.	10	50
Rye do.	5	50
Corn, per barrel,	3	33
Tobacco, per cwt.	3	50
Pork, per cwt.	5	00
Beef, per do.	5	50
Whiskey, per gal.	50	54

*Agreeable to a Deed of Trust, from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the subscribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 25th of February next,*

The Plantation wheron the said Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Frederickburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, Georgetown and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same before the day of sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, } d21(31)  
Jan. 20, 1800. }

### To be Sold.

On the first day of April next, will be exposed to Sale, at the Red-House,

### A MILL,

With about 500 Acres of LAND adjoining, situated on Broad-Run, in Prince William county, below Buckland.

The MILL-HOUSE is two stories high and has two pair of stones in it. It is said to be situated upon the best stream in that country, and the seat as well calculated for a mill as any upon that stream. As I have not lately seen the premises I cannot say in what condition they are at present, I would therefore recommend it to those who may be inclined to purchase, to view them before the day of sale.

The land will be sold with the mill.—One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the other two-thirds in annual installments. The purchaser shall receive his deed upon the first payment, but a mortgage will be required upon the premises to secure the residue.

THOMAS SWANN,

Attorney for John Wilson.

January 31. 1aw2m



**The Schooner Nancy,**  
Burrton 350 barrels,  
Capt. Stevens,  
Will take FREIGHT to any  
port in the U. States.  
For terms apply to the master on board at  
Merchants' wharf, or to  
**ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.**  
January 29. d3tes

**For Liverpool.**  
The Ship POLLY,  
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,  
will take FREIGHT for Li-  
verpool. Terms may be  
known by enquiring of  
**R. T. HOOE & Co.**  
January 16. d

**For Rent.**  
The subscriber will lease or rent his com-  
modious fire-proof  
**Bake and Dwelling House,**  
on Town-Point, where he now lives, with  
three Ovens, a good Store-house and Sta-  
ble for two horses, with a well enclosed  
Wood-Yard, and every other conveni-  
ence for carrying on the baking business  
to advantage.  
**JAMES DICKINSON.**  
Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12(30)

**Liverpool Salt for Sale.**  
Just landing from on board the ship Suc-  
cess, Capt. King,  
**STOVED SALT,**  
in sacks and bulk.  
Also, a few hundred bushels of  
**Liverpool Coal.**  
Wm. I. HALL.  
Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

**SECOND NOTICE.**  
Whereas a Commission of  
Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth  
against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town  
of Alexandria, and he having surrendered  
himself to the major part of the Commis-  
sioners named in the said Commission, at  
the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria,  
on the seventeenth day of this month,  
when and where he underwent his first ex-  
amination—he is therefore required again  
to attend, at the said Tavern, on Satur-  
day the 31st day of this month, to under-  
go his second examination, when and where  
the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen  
Dick, either in his separate capacity, or  
as one of the Firm of James Mease M'Rea  
and Company, may attend to prove their  
debts. At the last sitting of the Com-  
missioners the said Bankrupt is to finish  
his examination, and the Creditors afore-  
said to choose Assignees; of which last sit-  
ting due notice will be given, and the  
Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from,  
the allowance of his Certificate. All per-  
sons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who  
have any of his effects, are not to pay or  
deliver the same, but to whom the Com-  
missioners shall appoint, but to give no-  
tice to  
**HENRY MOORE,**  
Clerk to the Commission.  
January 20, 1801. d

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims  
against the estate of the late THOMAS  
PORTER, are requested to bring them for-  
ward on or before the first of March next,  
and those indebted to him are respectfully  
requested to make payment to  
**SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.**  
Jan. 1. (2)00

### Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auc-  
tion Room on Union Street,  
**Sugar in blls.**

Candles in boxes,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
Coffee in bags,  
Saltpetre in bags,  
Raisins in boxes,  
Grapes in jars,  
Almonds in blls.  
Oranges in boxes,  
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,  
Together with a variety of

### DRY GOODS,

Among which are

**Wilton and Scotch Carpet-**  
ing, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys,  
Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-  
cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hosiery, Du-  
rants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and Ger-  
man Linens, Hummums, Mullins, &c.

**HENRY & THOS. MOORE,**  
January 29. Auctioneers.

### WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company  
for the ensuing year, to work at the  
Great-Falls,

A number of active, able  
bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom libe-  
ral wages will be given. They will be  
well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely  
treated, and in cases of sickness taken good  
care of at the expence of the Company—  
Their wages will be paid quarterly, and  
if desirable to the owners, agents will be  
appointed at different places to pay at the  
expiration of each quarter, as may be most  
convenient to the parties. Further parti-  
culars may be had by application to Mr.  
Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or  
to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Direc-  
tors.

**JOSEPH CARLETON,**  
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.  
George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

### ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,  
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince  
streets, fourth door south of the Print-  
ing Office of the Times,

**Begs leave to inform the**  
Ladies of Alexandria, and the country  
generally, that having received the new-  
est fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he  
will be thankful to receive their orders  
for the above articles, and will warrant  
them equal to any manufactured on the  
continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his  
Patterns, may be accommodated by send-  
ing a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in  
the Perfumery line, on the most reasona-  
ble terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large  
or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

### Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by  
applying to

**JOHN GORDON, King Street.**  
December 16. eo

Two active Lads, about 14 years  
of age, and of reputable connexions, would  
be taken as Apprentices at the office of the  
Advertiser.

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Ven-  
due Store,

### BROWN SUGAR

In bbls. tierces and barrels—on a Credit  
and for Cash.

### Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,  
French Brandy do.  
Whiskey in blls.  
Coffee in bags,  
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,  
Raisins in kegs,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Tobacco,  
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

### DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flan-  
nels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznab-  
burgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book  
and jaconet mullins, tamboured and plain,  
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

**P. G. MARSTELLER,**  
January 17. Auctioneer.

### NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alex-  
andria, are hereby informed, that a divi-  
dend of five per cent on the capital stock  
of said Bank, for the half year ending this  
day, is declared, and will be ready to be  
paid to them, or their representatives on  
Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,  
**GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.**  
January 5. eo w4

### To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—  
A two story house and garden on Duke-  
street, about two squares to the eastward  
of the stone bridge.

**W. HARTSHORNE.**

A number of valuable lots  
in different situations, to be sold—also, a  
brick house in King-street, in the tenure  
of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase  
money will be taken in Alexandria Bank  
shares at par, and for some of the lots, A-  
lexandria Insurance shares at a price to be  
agreed on. For part of the purchase mo-  
ney of either, a liberal credit may be had.  
1st Month 7th. eo

### For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession  
given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished  
three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey  
Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol,  
and the nearest dwelling on the south of  
it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house  
are well situated, and will always com-  
mand an uninterrupted view of the whole  
city and George-Town to the west, as  
well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch.  
The house contains 10 convenient rooms,  
exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in  
any of the banks would be taken for the  
whole or part of the payment, and a good  
title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the  
terms would be accommodating to a good  
tenant.

Further particulars may be known by  
applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that  
city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

**MATHEW BROWN.**

January 15. eo

### Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres  
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-  
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles  
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from  
Winchester. This land is full of wood,  
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms  
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-  
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in  
the heart of the timber there is a fine feat  
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will  
shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-  
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on  
the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,  
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles  
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are  
very good, with considerable quantities of  
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-  
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor  
of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three  
fourths acres, within three miles of the  
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,  
near its mouth, and within  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile  
of the River Potomak. This land has  
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,  
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar  
Trees on it; from which I am informed,  
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar  
annually. There are also a feat for grist  
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that  
neighborhood, and upon a never failing  
stream of water. The upland is rich,  
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-  
tivation. This farm is well improved  
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,  
and rented last year for produce equal to  
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,  
at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will  
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash  
or upon credit, or take in exchange for  
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of  
land in the City of Alexandria, or the  
City of Washington.

**R. T. HOOE.**

January 15. eo

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the pub-  
lic, that finding it indispensably necessa-  
ry to dissolve the copartnership of O'Neil  
and Ward, in the Globe Tavern, of this  
town, he intends in future to con- : that  
house on his own account, under the name  
of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares  
no exertion on his part shall be wanting to  
give every person who may favor him  
with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the  
above firm to be speedy in settling their  
accounts with him, as he alone is autho-  
rized to give a valid discharge for money  
due, or make any kind of settlement with  
them. He also requests the favor of all  
persons holding demands against O'Neil  
and Ward to render him their several de-  
mands, as he wishes to have them adjust-  
ed as soon as possible.

**ENOCH WARD.**

Jan. 15. (16) 3wco

### Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Rai-  
sins, and for Sale, by  
**JOHN & J. TUCKER.**

December 24. eo

PRINTED BY

**S. SNOWDEN & Co.**  
KING-STREET, a few doors above the  
WASHINGTON TAVERN.